

The Times.

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THE TIMES

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FOR THE TIMES.

SUNSET HOUR.

By MATTIE MAY.
Fading, still fading, as a dream
Into bewitching twilight grey,
That soft and mellow sunset gleam
Is lengthening and fading away.
Clouds are floating in yonder sky—
Fleecy isles of purple and white,
As on Heaven's expanse they lie
Meeting and mingling in their flight.
Still further on the azure deep:
An arch of purple spans the sky.
Edging the dark and frowning heap
Which betokens a storm is nigh.
"Tis calm and still,—this sunset hour—
Hushed 'e'en the minstrel of the grove,
The bee idly from flower to flower
Is too weary to busy or rove.
The soft breeze is gently sweeping
Through the foliage green and gay—
And twilight dews softly falling
In diamond drops and glittering spray—
No longer languishing—the flow'rs
Breathe on the air a sweet perfume,
And wreathing this of all the hours—
In magic charm and free from gloom.
Oh, could our souls, in viewing this,
Wing an upward flight to Heaven
Where fairer scenes and purer bliss
Await us—storm tossed and wave driven—
Yet, no to-morrow, bright may dawn,
And life and action claim our thought;
We'll think then on this scene which warmed
And know that life is strangely fraught.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO LORD CURTIUS.

ARROW DELL U. N. 1856.

MY NOBLE LORD: Your highly complimentary communication is received, with much trepidation, after so long a delay.

Being a lineal descendant of lovely Eve, it isn't to be expected, by any one, with a particle of reason garnishing the cavity of their cranium, that I—a little feminine—made my advent in this clime, without being slightly tintured with the ingredient that conduced to the expulsion of my very great Grand-mother from the garden of Eden; consequently my cheeks feel no predisposition to vie with the last rose of Summer, when I frankly confess that I've been on an aeronautic expedition for the last several weeks, looking out, through the lattice of anxiety, for your long-ago noticed reply.

Between you and me and "the rest of mankind," my lord (excepting two worthy individuals, whom—sub rosa—I have "somewhat against") I'm emphatically of the opinion that it's an unjust, unjustifiable and most invidious piece of business to intercept—love letters! and but for the palliating fact that they have subjected me to such awful suspense, with regard to yours, are "both single," I should be mightily tempted to "bring an action" against them for damages done to my delicate mental organism, through their instrumentality.

But having been informed, by one who "speaks that he does know," that those unmerciful offenders "cannot contemplate matrimony without being much affected," the thermometer of my effervescent vindictiveness has subsided into a cool calm, down to the

zero of sympathetic influence, and where erst lingered a reprehensible remembrance of Caligula's longing that the "whole Roman nation had but one neck that he might sever it with a blow," now nestles a compassionate wish that my tormentors may, right speedily "escape for their lives," from the "slough of despond," in the valley of singed, to the Beulah mountains lately discovered by their praiseworthy, pioneering "Junior," and there elevate themselves, by the cord of conubiality to the beam of content, beyond the reach of the insects of envy and jealousy that swarm in the low lands of Bachelordom, from which you must necessarily emigrate, my lord, since you haven't "convinced me that Mr. Fillmore is not the man for the South;" therefore your "heart and-and-your-hand too" are at my disposal.

It has been said—and the very assertion entitles him to a reputation commensurate with that of Solon or Thales for wisdom—that every Adam without his Eve, is as good for nothing as a half pair of scissors; you have become convinced of that startling fact, Mr. Curtius, and in looking out for the other half, you have fortunately found it away up here in the Dell. I haven't a doubt but I'm the identical half designed by Providence to bring you in to "the full stature of a man"—but whether I will consent to make you perfect by submitting to the rivet of ma-mat-rimony is yet problematical! The reason why I'm undecided on that point, is simply this: You remember "poor Tay" was beaten most unmercifully, "once upon a time," for being found in bad company, and if you really intend to join that "romantic excursion" to the western shore of this continent, and expiate your political sins, by a submerging process, I, as your better half, would, inevitably, share the same fate, for "where thou goest, I will go," when we are—hem! and as my religion don't require baptism by immersion, I decidedly prefer a "slight sprinkling," particularly in the frosty month of November.

Now, Mr. Curtius, if you were to be "crowded off and submerged" for assisting to re-elect Mr. Fillmore, I wouldn't hesitate one moment to "follow your fortunes" in that "westward ho!" expedition, "and shield thee, and save thee, or perish there, too!" but I hate mortally, to suffer in a bad cause. I could go to the stake (if there were no faggots, no fire about!) and laugh defiance at my persecutors, if I felt that my punishment was unjust; but an unseemly conscience and physical torture, combined, isn't to be thought of with any degree of complacency; 'twould unstring my whole constitution and erect a lasting monument of reproach and derision, to woman's weakness; thus, "conscience doth make cowards of us all."

Why, my dear sir, since I must "take you as you are," which means, I understand, that I'll get nothing else but you—and I'll not grumble, a bit, if you'll just give me a genuine Fillmore heart—then since you are a poor man, and I'm not oppressively rich, if Mr. Buchanan is elected—which *Deus prohibet!*—what under the sun will become of us when we are mar— I mean, when I have a legal right to "hold your head up in the world?" To be sure, so far as subsistence is concerned, there's no difficulty: "we can live on love," but then we shall have only "ten cents per day" wherewith to buy furniture and finery; and a man of your charming personage ought, by all means, to be arranged in a garb of corresponding effect. For myself, I care nothing, for "my dreams are all of thee," and besides I'd be but a little satellite revolving around the great globe of your glory, and should naturally shine with that in you, be turned to "darkness," how great will be my "darkness,"—a "darkness that could be felt," and over which I might possibly

stumble and fall from the heaven of your arms, and go groping four everlasting years through the pitch black night of your political mistake, to regain my "Paradise Lost!" I haven't a word to say derogatory to Mr. Buchanan—not one—it's none of my business if he does turn his coat, when it needs it, and magnanimously allows poor folks the princely sum of a Carolina shilling per diem—"every body to their notion" if it carries them to the length of proposing to let out every drop of democracy in their veins, if there were any, and then turn around and run a democratic candidate for the Presidency!—that's nothing! I say, Curtius, is such a one "the man for the South?"

I am no politician—never was—I consider it out of my sphere, and leave that to you; but, Curtius, my noble lord, don't vote against Mr. Fillmore, there's a dear, and I'll accompany you in any "excursion" you propose, whether "romantic" or prosy, if it's to preach repentance to the heathen in Africa, or "high to bare your brow" while you "drink the essence of the golden day" streaming over the hesperian edge of distant Oregon, upon the shining surface of your temporary *acheque* home—that's so!

Now, sir, remember "when the right-entire is in authority the people rejoice." I omit the context from sheer regard for your feelings, and can you refuse to return the compliment by helping to return him who "has been tried and found true, faithful, and conscientious," to the National throne? so that we may "rejoice," together, over the "corn" that Israel's favorite son brings from Egypt—for there's "dearth in all the land!"—and in whose "sack" no stolen "cup" has ever been found.

There, Mr. Curtius, "them's my sentiments," too, and though I don't say that difference of opinion will be an insurmountable barrier to the future blending of our temporal interests and spiritual essences, still I'm of the opinion that a compromise is the most feasible plan for facilitating that "consummation devoutly to be wished," for a duplicate reason: firstly, to effect a reconciliation between my own intellectual faculties, and tender feelings, which are at present at "sword's point," the former battling for Mr. Fillmore, and the latter for—you! and secondly, to obviate the direful necessity of a tiresome tramp towards sun down; because, as I told you before, there's no place like home.

'Twould go against my conscience to vote for Mr. Buchanan, and you know I'd have it to do if you and I were "one" on the fourth of November next, unless I devise some plan to spare my delicate sensibilities. I don't approve of procreation, either, because "a bird in the hand is worth two, in the bush;" and then if I discard you "in haste" I shall "repent at leisure," I know! A compromise is the only alternative. Come, now, Curtius, you shall not vote against my candidate, and I won't abuse yours, by telling the truth on him any more—isn't that fair? I feel confident that you'll entertain the proposition, because "you want a wife, and a wife you must have," and will "admit no other Goddess, but me, into your matrimonial Pantheon" (I smiled audibly at the flattering declaration.)

In conclusion I'll just naively insinuate that the blush of modesty would blaze bright enough to scorch the curls behind my ears, if I told you I'd "be your loving bride" before you "ask me plump and plain—"will I?" because you remember the premature language of the mercenary lover in the old song:

"Then I can't marry you, my pretty maid;
"Nobody asked you, sir," she said."

It is my earnest, desire, and most positive determination to try, by the assistance of the mental power with which nature has graciously endowed me, to "shun the rock on which that absurd suitor "split."

Do let me know your decision, without delay, and believe me, in suspense,
Yours admirably
FLORENCE FAY.

I am sent to the ant to learn industry; to the dove to learn innocence; to the serpent to learn wisdom, and why not to the robin redbreast, who chaunts it as cheerfully in winter as in summer, to learn equanimity and patience.

Literary. Woman's Influence; OR, THE SAILOR ARTIST.

PART FIRST.

"There! now I can breathe," and a tall, dark man flung aside his discolored brush, and leaned heavily against a hammock swung up "between decks" on board a man-of-war. "Be blessed if I ain't a little proud of that!" he muttered again, in an under tone, his dark eye kindling as he gazed, and his swarthy face lighting up with sudden inspiration.

Mellowly the soft light streamed down the hatchway, glowing over a small square surface, upon which was sketched, with vivid coloring, the face of a beautiful infant. It was painted upon wood, the surface of which was smoothly finished and polished. But one indifferent to art could not be startled at the exceeding perfection of the coloring, the sweet repose of the features, gave it that rapt expression which the face of an unconscious babe sometimes assumes.

"Halloa, my boy, just in time!" exclaimed the sailor, roughly, lifting his nose head, and exposing beneath the rim of his blue collar a neck untainted by sunburn. "Now, be off with you," he continued, placing the picture in the hands of a small, timid-looking lad, "and see if you can't make a better bargain than you did with my last. I'm going ashore to-morrow, and I mean to have a spree, and no mistake."

"Jack, that spicing will be the death of you yet," said a small, sprightly tar, as he sprang from the hammock where he had been napping; "it's too bad to see a fine fellow, like you, going to ruin!" A frown and a half-muttered curse, and the reckless sailor turned away. He knelt down, and gathering up the materials of his work, placed them in his chest. Meanwhile the boy, who had been rowed ashore, took his accustomed station near the square. Through the long perspective of the street, the blue waters of the Mediterranean could be faintly seen by the vivid sparkle of the sunshine on their calm surface. For an hour the child stood patiently with the picture in his hand, holding it forth to every passer-by; some gazed curiously, some started with astonishment, and all appeared to be struck with the beauty of the face, but none purchased.

Almost discouraged, little Kit, as he was called among the sailors, was about to give up, and go to his humble home for his dinner; but he saw in the distance a gentleman walking alone, accompanied by a beautiful young lady, and feeling a sort of presentiment that perhaps they would be customers, he placed the picture in the best light, and anxiously awaited their coming. As they drew near, and caught sight of the painting, they moved more slowly, and finally stopped directly in front of little Kit.

"Why, Henry," exclaimed the sweet looking girl, in slow, measured, and surprised tones, "it is the very image of sister's little Alice! Who could have painted this?" "It is, indeed, a most surprising likeness," said her companion, abstractedly; "yet what a holy face! It has the expression she wore just before she died; do you remember?"

"Perfectly—little darling!" whispered the maiden, softly and tenderly, while her eyes filled with tears. "It seems as if she was before us now."

"It is a very superior painting," murmured the gentleman, scrutinizing it more closely. "Where did you get it, boy?" he inquired, looking suspiciously at the child.

continued the gentleman taking up the picture to examine it.

"Oh! he made it," said the boy, carelessly.

"Humph!" exclaimed the gentleman, "he must be a rare sailor; how much does he ask for it, boy?"

"I sold the last one for five dollars; he wants me to get seven for this, and not let it go under," was the reply.

"Well," said the gentleman, taking out his purse, "if he is calculating on a fine spree out of the money, five is enough; but I'll give you seven, as it resembles very much a little relative of ours who has lately died. You can come along with us to our boarding-place and bring it; it is but a square off."

"I don't half believe the boy," he continued in a lower tone to the lady, "but Frank is second lieutenant of the Falcon, you know, and as we are to visit the ship to-morrow, I can find out if there is such a famous painter as this Jack Haliday in the service."

Busy preparations were in progress on board the Falcon. Music, banners, and gay, bright streamers alternately attracted and delighted the attention. The crew had been hard at work (for company was expected aboard,) and were now "rigged out" in their best attire; the officers wore full uniform, walking the spotless upper-deck of the proud vessel, one of them in close converse with Emeline M'Pherson and her brother. He was the second lieutenant of the Falcon, and cousin to the lovely Emeline; and he had urged them to come earlier than the rest, that he might have their company to himself for an hour at least.

"By the way," exclaimed Henry M'Pherson, after a short chat, "have you a sailor on board by the name of Haliday?"

"Haliday? oh! yes; an eccentric genius and noble fellow, too, in the bargain; only such an incorrigible drunkard. The man has talents that would give him position and influence in the best society. He is a scholar, reading Latin, German, and Portuguese, fluently. He is a gentleman, in manners and habits, when himself, and yet an unfortunate failing grips him down to a forecandle and a tarpaulin. Poor Jack! I wish to my heart he had permitted Providence to make him what it designed, a statesman or a hero, one or the other, I am sure."

"I bought a picture that was his work, I suppose, yesterday."

"And if you did, you bought no commonplace dabs; our cabin walls will convince you of his talents. On our last long voyage, he really did wonders in the way of painting. His time is up in a few months; I am sorry, while I am glad; sorry that he will have unlimited freedom for that appetite of his, and glad to see him emancipated from the thralldom of a sailor's life, on board a man-of-war. I wish he was my brother; spite of his failings I should be proud of him."

"I should like to see him," said Emeline timidly, looking full upon her cousin's face with her dark blue eyes, and blushing as maidens of sixteen so quickly do.

"You shall, cousin," replied the lieutenant, and turning to the pursuer, who was just passing, he said, "Tell the boatswain to order up Jack Haliday."

In a few moments the sailor appeared, and bowing with all the grace of a finished gentleman, he touched his hat to his superior officer, and stood with his eyes riveted upon the fair Emeline.

"Have you any paintings or sketches down below?" asked the lieutenant carelessly.

"That, surely, surely I should be a better man;" and with the thought came tears to his eyes. The beautiful girl saw his emotion, and she looked earnestly upon him as if her heart was replying to his thought; and then she exclaimed impulsively, "If you could only study, now, study and travel! Why don't you? you would most certainly succeed; you would make a great painter, I'm sure."

Again that quick, bright flash of intellect passed over the sailor's face, but he could not reply. A strange emotion took from him the power of speech; his blood coursed wildly through his veins, and he was forced to steady himself against the huge chest, that the quivering of his frame might not be noticed. Mists passed before his eyes, succeeded by visions of unearthly beauty, and then came burning thoughts of his own frequent disgrace.—Memory stirred up the old yearnings of his boyhood, when he so often sat in his lowly home and dreamed of fame, dreams that when he told them, awakened no sympathy; only derision and the cruel laugh of scorn; and now an angel had said to him, he had heard from the lips of the purest and sweetest being he had ever seen, "You would make a great painter, I am sure."

Almost unconsciously he listened as the lieutenant took some of his graceful sketches, and told him he would bring him back whatever he obtained for them. His eyes followed the sweet girlish figure of Emeline as she left the deck, abstractedly, but his whole soul was with her; she had stirred fountains in its deep, whose waters had never before been troubled; her artless and earnest encouragement had made him a man; had put high and glorious resolves into his strong heart, and he was free from the thralldom of slavish appetite, for ever.

All day, Jack Haliday sat listless, and apparently absorbed in thought, when not attending to his special duties. At sunset some of the crew were making preparations to go ashore, having obtained twenty-four hours' release.

"Where is Jack?" was the universal question as the boat was in readiness and Haliday did not appear.

"Don't know," answered one of the men; "he has been dumpy enough all day, hardly spoken a word; go after him, some of you, we can't get along without 'brandy Jack;' he'll stand a treat longer than any fellow I ever knew."

There was universal dismay when Jack calmly said, "I shall stay on board;" and what made the refusal seem more singular was, he had his hands full of money. The second lieutenant had just procured forty dollars for his sketches, among the company of wealthy families that had graced the splendid dinner-table of the Falcon.

Ah! Jack Haliday made a famous resolve over those forty dollars.

In three months he was free from the Falcon; and in that time not a drop of liquor or an oath had passed from between his lips.

"You say you have the original of this painting," exclaimed a gray-haired man, to the tall, stately, foreign-looking artist; "will you do me the favor to show it to me?"

The young man rather reluctantly moved to a side closet, and, opening the door, took from a shelf an ancient picture, the design of which could be just discerned through smoke and the tinge of time.

His visitor reached his hand out nervously, and grasped the painting; "How much? how much?" he eagerly exclaimed, after examining it closely, "what will you take for this?"

"I cannot sell it," replied the artist, coldly.

"I will give you four hundred for it," the old man said, hesitatingly.

"Four thousand could not buy it," was the prompt answer.

"Pshaw! I will give you two thousand," the painter shook his head.

"Four thousand."

"Lord Egin has already offered me five thousand."

"Ha! put it down at six thousand. I will pay you in cash."

"I know it is of great value," replied the artist, "because it is the only work extant of the kind, and the production of one of the old masters. I am ambitious to keep it in my possession, and although I am not wealthy, as I tell you, nothing will tempt me to part with it at present."

"Very well," exclaimed the old gentleman, bending his tall figure to scrutinize

the painting again, "then, I suppose I must be contented with the copy. You will do me the favor to call on me this evening as you promised; my niece, who is by birth an American lady, has often wished to be introduced to her talented countryman."

The artist bowed assent, and his patron left him.

Edwin Alger strode rapidly back and forth in his richly furnished studio. His mind was far from his occupation, although every few moments he would cease his walk and change the position of a statue, that the light might fall upon it more softly, or trace some imaginary line of beauty with his finger upon the half-covered canvas that stood in the centre of the room.

"Yes, I am exalted—I, the once neglected sailor; the poor man-of-war's man," he murmured audibly; "the great and the powerful court my company; I am comparatively independent, and, had I some object for which to labor, I might coin wealth. But I am alone, and destined to be for ever, for I cannot love;—and yet my dream," he exclaimed suddenly, "why should it not be all fulfilled?"

A gay party in Pemberton Square awaited impatiently the entrance of Edwin Alger, whose few but choice productions in the late exhibition had elicited almost extravagant admiration. Sir Edward Perkins, the old baronet in whose house they were assembled, sat near the blazing fire, and beside him stood his lovely niece, simply yet richly attired, with one soft hand resting on the back of his chair, while she was eagerly listening to his description of the old picture.

"I declare to you, my love, I would give almost my fortune to possess it, for I see by an ancient illuminated manuscript which I have, that it is by a Flemish master—his name has passed from my memory now; by the description, I am certain I must be correct. I only hope young Alger will not be bribed by Lord Egin to part with it to him, he has already a superb collection."

At that instant the door was opened, and the expected artist announced. The young lady was introduced; a glad, frank smile lighted up her features as she held forth her hand. Alger turned deathly pale; for a moment the room swam round and his brain reeled; in this beautiful being he had recognised Emeline M'Pherson but she had forgotten him. Nevertheless she was struck with his appearance; more interested than she had ever been before in a stranger; and when they parted there was a sweetness in her "farewell," and a sudden tinge on her fair cheek, that gave glorious dreams to the slumbers of her worshipper.

Weeks and months passed by. Alger had won the fair American; it only needed the consent of her proud uncle to make them the most blessed of mortals.

"So you are still stubborn," said the old baronet one day, alluding to the picture; "you will not part with it."

"Give me the price I ask and it is yours," said Alger.

"Name it, young man!" exclaimed the baronet, eagerly grasping him by the shoulder.

"The hand of your niece," whispered Alger, hardly above his breath.

An unexpected honor, truly," said the baronet heartily; "my dear sir, take her; I shall be proud of the connexion; so young, so successful, who knows to what height you may attain? She is too republican to marry a title, and if you love her—why wed her; but wherever you go, remember, I claim the picture."

It was not long before there was a wedding at the baronet's princely mansion, and Alger, being strongly pressed to prolong his stay in London, consented to pass a few years more among those who had so well appreciated his genius. Riches poured into his coffers, his wife was "a fortune," as it is termed, but to him a fortune in herself alone.

"Why do you wear such a puzzled look my dear?" he asked Emeline one day as she sat gazing strangely at him.

"Why, ever since I knew you," she replied, "there has been at times an expression on your face that reminds me of something, I can't remember what, if you can make that out," she added, laughing.

Her husband smiled mysteriously.

"Something that must have happened when I was very young, is connected with that singular yet joyful expression—there! that is it, now your eyes flash; I wish I could think."

"Be thinking, my dear, while I leave you for a few moments," he replied, as he left the room.

In a short time a servant came to tell her that her husband wished her to come into the little East room. It was a favorite, cozy place, where the newly married pair often sat together, overlooking the Thames, with its burdens of treasures.

As she opened the door, she stood dumb with astonishment; the room had been fitted up so that it resembled a portion of a ship. The great oaken chest was placed with open lid against the wall, and there stood Jack Halliday, a tarponin on his head, and a navy collar worked with white stars, thrown from his finely moulded throat.

"My husband! can it be possible?" exclaimed Edeline, springing forward, and falling upon his bosom; "now I remember all!"

"And now my precious wife, can truly tell you how much I love you, and the great work you have done for me. But for your beautiful smile, but for your sweet encouragement, I might to-day have been living a dishonorable life, or filling a dishonorable grave; but those dear words, 'You will make a great painter, I am sure,' have been my exhortation from the day I met you."

"But your name, Edwin? I remember now they called you Jack Halliday."

"It was not my real name; I would not disgrace that which has never been dishonored by my ancestors. Edeline, are you sorry you married the poor sailor?"

"Not the poor sailor," said the fond wife, looking up lovingly into his face, "but the real and true nobleman; the man to whom God has given wonderful genius; one that can create beauty where chaos existed before, and stamp his name imperishably upon the scroll of his nation's fame."

"Thank you, my wife, for your eloquent compliment; I will strive to merit it; and with such a companion, how can I but reach the high standard of excellence which I have long ago marked out for myself?"

And Edeline never regretted her choice; her husband is one of the gifted of the land, and poets have sung his praises.

Has she not reason to bless the day that she gave one lofty soul such an impetus by a word of kindness, that he rose from real degradation to immortal honors?

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Spelling, Pronunciation, etc.

If a teacher in olden times, happened to pronounce the words of the spelling book according to the dictionary, he was likely to have it said of him, that he could not speak plainly. Or, if his language was not in strict accordance with the prevailing idiom and rude provincialisms of the neighborhood, he was considered rather behind the times. There was then no necessity for rhetorical guides, grammar books, pronouncing dictionaries, etc., the usages of Deacon A., Elder B., and Squire C., being regarded as the infallible standard of grammatical accuracy, especially of pronunciation. Then everything in the school-room was made subservient to the spelling book, or rather to the art of spelling, to facilitate which, the teacher would, by a distorted enunciation, almost spell the words himself. But this very exceptionable and silly mode of making good spellers, at the expense of correct pronunciation, is still more or less in vogue. It is not very unusual to hear teachers, even of the present day, sound the letter a, long, broad, etc., in such words as bade, said, plaid, daunt, taunt and haunt, simply because when properly sounded, careless pupils are apt to omit the silent letter. The Italian sound of a is still more frequently perverted, to prevent the doubling of the consonant next succeeding, as, a-do, a-las, a-muse, majestic, etc. The same error, however, is frequently committed with the letter e, in such words as eide, eide, etc., merely, because pupils are apt to substitute the wrong letter. This class of errors includes that very gross and frequent one of giving the long instead of the short obscure sound to the letter i, as in the following inelegant pronunciations, te-di-on, tri-vi-el, ste-pi-fi, ci-vi-li-ty, etc. But if it is necessary for teachers thus to pervert the sounds of letters, and to disregard the rules of pronunciation, in order to facilitate the art of spelling, why not do so invariably? Why not give out colonel, entente, belles lettres, and all words according to their orthography? Why not pronounce water, wa-ter; women, wo-men; and busy, bu-sy? Why not sound h in hour, in talk, in ecate, depot, etc? Such pronunciations would be equally as elegant, as me-di-a-to-ri-al, lat-i-ti-di-na-ri-um, in-tel-li-gi-bi-li-ty, etc.; which style is not only exceedingly awkward, but it destroys all distinctions between syllables by way of accent; for in the foregoing examples one syllable is about as much accent-

ed as another; and withal it is no test of good spelling to be able to spell words, when thus pronounced.

There is therefore no excuse for such gross inaccuracies, or for the perpetuation, thus, of the pedagogical errors and illiteracies of former times. Our common schools, on account of their elevated characters, are now termed the PEOPLE'S COLLEGES, whence are to emanate the future orators of the land. And as distinctness of articulation is the very soul of delivery, and as it is chiefly taught by example, the teacher, therefore, in his enunciation of words, should be careful that his teeth, tongue, lips, and every part of his vocal apparatus, perform their appropriate office. His words, in the language of Austin, should be delivered out from the lips, as beautiful coins newly issued from the mint, deeply and accurately impressed, perfectly finished, neatly struck by the proper organs, distinct, sharp, in due succession, and of due weight.

News of the Day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.—The steamship Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

The political news is meagre. The English telegraph companies gave a banquet to Prof. Morse, who has just succeeded in telegraphing 2,000 miles at the rate of 20 signals per minute.

The German papers report that the King of Naples has been induced to make certain concessions, and it was thought the matter would be amicably arranged.

The fleet had not sailed for Naples.

The Prussian fleet, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was going to the Mediterranean as guard of honor to the Queen Mother on her tour to Italy.

The Austrian squadron will cruise in the Adriatic solely for exercise.

The French Ambassador to the Swiss confederation has interfered in behalf of Austrian prisoners at Neuchâtel. It is believed that the Government would acquiesce on the condition that the King of Prussia renounce his claim to the principality.

The Danish papers announce the settlement of the Sound Dues question.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The London papers are filled with discussions of the financial prospects of Europe. The Times says that the next monthly returns of the Banks of England and France will be looked for with greater anxiety than ever before. It is expected that the next returns of the Bank of England will show a remarkable diminution in the amount of unemployed notes.

The Times says that on a single day the applications for discount advances are known to have exceeded £1,000,000, and in other instances have been extremely large. The greater part of these would have to be paid on the Monday following simultaneously with the falling due of dividends. It was therefore plain that the public would not be relieved from that quarter.

On Friday there was great activity in business with increased confidence.

NAPLES.

It is reported that the King of Naples asks to take part in the new convention at Paris.

PROF. MORSE.

Professor Morse had demonstrated the practicability of transmitting electric communications across the Atlantic.

Later from Nicaragua.

Battle between Walker's Troops and the Natives.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The Tennessee has arrived from San Juan, and brings the following additional news from the seat of war:

Walker finding the enemy advancing on Masaya, withdrew, leaving a small force, and the enemy, 4,000 strong, occupied the place. He then left a small force at Granada and advanced towards Masaya with 1,000 men. He met the enemy on the 12th near the city, and repulsed them—driving them back to Masaya where the battle lasted until midnight.

At daylight a courier arrived, stating that 1,400 natives and Guatemaltecos were besieging Granada. Walker arrived at the heights surrounding the city on the morning of the 13th, and found the city barricaded by the whole force of the enemy. He charged, and drove them from their posts, capturing the commander, and all the brass field pieces, routing them from the city with great slaughter. The total loss of the enemy was 11 killed and wounded. Walker's loss, 16 killed, and 13 wounded.

Walker would march immediately on Masaya and Leon. His troops were in the highest spirits.

The citizens of Granada held the government buildings twenty-two hours—When Walker arrived, several Americans, having no connection with Walker, were murdered by the natives.

From Mexico.—SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter, at Mobile, brings advices from Vera Cruz

to the 6th, and the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. The sale of church property had reached five millions up to the 1st inst. There were rumors of a revolution throughout the country, mostly under the auspices of the clergy.

Western N. C. Railroad.

The contract connecting this road at Salisbury, with the North Carolina railroad, is rapidly progressing towards completion. The contractors have a large corps of hands, and appear to be energetic and persevering. We are gratified to learn from the proceedings of the annual annual meeting of the Stockholders in the above road, that the entire work is progressing rapidly.

Contracts for the graduation and masonry of about half the line have been let, and the work is under way. The Engineer estimates the whole cost of the road, including equipment, &c., at less than \$2,000,000.—The whole length of the road, from Salisbury to Morganton, is about 77 miles. We extract the following from the report of Mr. Turner, the Chief Engineer:

"The North Carolina Railroad is now completed, and in direct communication with your own city of Wilmington.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion; the safe and secure harbor of Beaufort, one of the best on the Atlantic coast, will soon be as accessible by land as it is now by water. The Western N. C. R. Road, now so fairly begun, needs but your fostering care to extend and connect with the Tennessee Roads, thus completing, so far as your State can, that important link in the chain, which, at no distant day, to unite the Pacific with the Atlantic. Then will North Carolina, no longer a vassal to other States, take that position among her sisters of the Union to which nature and her geographical position so justly entitle her. Then will it be known, that there is an interior North Carolina—an interior rich and productive in both mineral and agricultural resources. Then will it be known, that for agricultural purposes, not only your valleys, but your mountains, are rich and productive to their very summits. That from these mountains the trickling streamlets running thro' a thousand vales from as many crystal fountains, continue to flow, until their accumulated waters roll into broad rivers, affording sufficient water power to drive all the manufacturing machines of New England. That these mountains, possessing as they do, mineral waters of great abundance, are equalled by few, and excelled by none, for healthfulness and salubrity of climate, and surpassed by no country for beauty and variety of picturesque scenery.

Construct and complete this Road, for in the same proportion that you afford facilities for travel and transportation, in that proportion will it be increased; and then will not only the invalid from the low counties of our own and other States seek this health restoring and rejuvenating atmosphere, but the devotee of gaiety and fashion, instead of going abroad, may find a more congenial resort in our own Carolina. And then not only will the husbandman be enabled to reap a rich reward for his labors, but the pent up mineral treasures from your disemboweled mountains, will be moulded into usefulness, to the coffers of a generous, persevering and deserving people.

I must again beg leave, most respectfully, to urge the necessity of continuing the surveys beyond the present point; we cannot know too much of the country yet to be explored, for it is one presenting unusual and formidable difficulties. It will be the most economical expenditure of money that your Company can make; let us have ample time for determining upon the succeeding portion of the Road."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. Bragg has issued his proclamation, setting apart the 20th day of November next, as a day "of solemn & public thanksgiving, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

And he most respectfully and earnestly recommends that it be observed accordingly, by all the good people of this State.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—Ex-President Van Buren, we learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Valetie, Kinderhook, was thrown from his carriage on Friday last, and had his arm broken.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO RETURN MAIL BAGS.—We are requested to state, for the information of members of Congress as well as postmasters, that the canvas bags in which public documents are sent to members of Congress are the property of the government, and should be returned as speedily as possible to the Washington city office. As many of these bags are labelled to the address of members, some have supposed that they were to be retained as their private property.—Washington Union.

The Commercial Common School Journal copies from Blackwood a paragraph so true, so wise, so good, and so needed, that we should rejoice to see it copied into every periodical in the United States. Blackwood is often perverse and bitter, but it occasionally utters sentiments that can scarcely be too warmly commended. Here is the passage to which we refer. Copy it, Messrs. Editors, everywhere:

A child of three years of age, with a book in its infant hands, is a fearful sight! It is too often the death-warrant, which the condemned stupidly looks at—fatal, yet beyond his comprehension. What should a child three years old be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make not bodily strength. Let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes told them. I would say to every parent, especially every mother, sing to your children; tell them pleasant stories; and if in the country, be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us, and in children's out-of-door play, soils them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and get a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes. Let children have a free, open-air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the ducks, and the chickens—they may form worse friendships with wiser-looking ones; encourage a familiarity with all that move to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. There is a language among them, which the world's language obliterates in the child. It is of more importance that you should make your children loving, than that you should make them wise. Above all things make them loving; then will they be gentle and obedient; and then, also, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends that will never neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees, will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CITY OF SAVANNAH.—We regret to announce the total loss of the steamship City of Savannah, one of the steamers belonging to the line between this port and Savannah. The City of Savannah cleared from Savannah on the 11th instant for Baltimore, and sprung a leak on Tuesday night last, off Cape Hatteras, during a heavy gale from Northeast to East. The pumps, on trial, were found choked, and the water, soon rising to a level with the boilers, extinguished the fires. On Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M., the bark Sylph, from Boston, having in sight, and remained by her until 3 o'clock P. M., when all hands abandoned the steamer and went on board the Sylph, and in two hours after, she went down—then about one hundred miles southeast of Cape Henry. The captain and crew arrived here on Saturday afternoon on board the steamer Mary Washington. The City of Savannah was insured to the amount of \$20,000—she cost the company about \$30,000. Her cargo consisted of 710 boxes of cotton; 50 casks of rice; 300 boxes of copper ore; 35 bales of domestics; 18 barrels of whisky, and 12 bales of feathers, valued at about \$70,000, all believed to be insured.—Balt. American.

LATEST FROM KANSAS. TOPEKA, KANSAS, Thursday, Oct. 16, via St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1856. A Delegate Free State Convention was held here to-day, at which it was decided not to hold an election for electors of President and Vice President, on the 4th of November, on account of the disturbance and distress prevailing throughout the State.

A mass Convention is called, to be held at Big Springs, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of providing for the election of a Delegate to Congress, the election of J. W. Whitfield being repudiated by the settlers as based on the fraudulent laws of the bogus Legislature.

An emigrant train of nearly three hundred persons arrived yesterday, via Nebraska, under the direction of Col. Eldridge all in fine condition and spirits. They were all arrested by the regular troops and brought in prisoners, but discharged on arrival.

The grand jury are finding indictments against the Free State prisoners charged with murder, and the trial begins to-morrow.

W. F. M. Army, from the National Kansas Committee, arrived yesterday to ascertain the condition of the settlers, and effect an arrangement with the State Central Committee for mutual co-operation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Advices from Lawrence, K. T. to the 14th instant state the emigrants arrested at Plymouth had been released, and that Governor Cary had ordered them to disperse or leave the Territory. They retired to different settlements and claims. The arms found in their wagons were restored.

We notice that Jos. Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville is to deliver his lecture on the life, and character of Flora McDonald, at Cheraw, South Carolina, on the 30th inst.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Our readers will recollect that this body, which held its last session at Richmond, Virginia, adjourned to meet again in this city, in December next. We beg leave to direct the attention of citizens of this and other Southern States to the subject, hoping they will feel sufficient interest in the objects of the Convention to take early steps for securing a representation therein, at its approaching session. Our authorities have had the subject under consideration, and authorized the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for a suitable accommodation of the Convention.—Savannah Repub.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Courier of the 13th instant, says: No small degree of excitement prevails among the Methodist of our city in consequence of the action of the members of Schon Chapel, who have withdrawn from the control of the Conference, and organized themselves into an independent body. This was brought about by Bishop Early removing their popular and excellent pastor Rev. Mr. Smiley, to another station, when he was in the midst of usefulness at his present post.

A Murdering Person.—A black republican paper, published in Kansas, after giving an exulting account of one of the late skirmishes, thus triumphs in the death of a border ruffian: "He was shot through the heart by a clergyman named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground with the mouth open and relaxed in death, another shot was fired down his throat."

The American Citizen says: "The Martin White who performed these gallant exploits is the same chivalrous divine who frequently supplied Beecher's pulpit in Brooklyn."

FISH WITH LEGS.—The Rochester, N. Y. Union says that several fishes, with four legs each, have been brought from Fort Defiance, New Mexico where they were caught in a small stream. They are about seven inches long, and resemble a young codfish, with legs like an alligator. They have been sent to Professor Agassiz, at Cambridge, Mass.

SPIDER WEBS.—Spiders have for paps for spinning their threads, each pap having one thousand holes; and the fine web itself is the union of four thousand threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth has been destroyed, they go forth toiling, and seize on the webs of their neighbors.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE POPE.—The real force of the Papal army is now no more than 8,000 men, viz: 7,400 infantry, and 600 cavalry exclusive of two companies of artillery with 12 pieces of cannon. The Papal fleet consists of a 12 gun brig, which is to be sold, and two small steamers that only put out by day.

PARDON OF HOOKER.—We are gratified to learn from the Ashboro' Bulletin, that Gov. Bragg has promptly pardoned Alex. Hooker, convicted at Randolph Superior Court of the murder of Chavis.

A LIBERAL MAN.—Wm. Jones, Jr., of Mobile, has ordered a first class Locomotive to be built for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which he intends presenting to the Company. This will doubtless be very acceptable, as it certainly is a very liberal gift. The machine is to be as fine as can be made, and if possible superior to any run upon Southern roads. It will cost some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

STILL THEY COME.—The ladies are respectfully requested to examine the cards of Mrs. Pickard & Miss Tinsley, and Mrs. Sallee.

Christ, the Great Teacher. May we all be led more largely to imitate the spirit, and copy the example of the Great Teacher. He loved and cared for the little ones. Thus treating in his footsteps may we ever inwardly cherish, and practically exhibit the sentiments so beautifully expressed by Wesley.

To serve the present age. Our calling to fulfill. O, may it all our powers engage. To do our Masters will?

A Summary of Religion. There is no salvation but by the free mercy of God; no mercy but through the mediation of Christ; no interest in Christ except by faith in Him; no justifying faith but that which works by love and purifies the heart; no love to Christ which does not include love to his people, his example, his precepts; no genuine love to his people which does not influence a man to do good to them, as he has ability and opportunity.

JUST received a lot NAILS for 6¢ per lb. RANKIN & McLEAN. Oct. 30, 1856.

A New Book. The Old North State in 1776; Sec. 1800. By E. W. Ogburn, D.D. Just published, and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

Druggists' Dispensary. JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery, Powders, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also, SEGARS of the choicest brands in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store, call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, for subscription carefully put up at all hours by W. C. FOSTER.

Commercial.			
TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
NOVEMBER.			
DAY OF MONTH	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	
Saturday, 1	6 44	5 16	
Sunday, 2	6 46	5 15	
Monday, 3	6 47	5 14	
Tuesday, 4	6 47	5 13	
Wednesday, 5	6 48	5 13	
Thursday, 6	6 48	5 12	
Friday, 7	6 49	5 11	
Saturday, 8	6 50	5 10	

MOON'S PHASES.			
DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.	
First Quarter, 5	12	16 P. M.	
Full Moon, 12	3	49 A. M.	
Last Quarter, 19	6	25 "	
New Moon, 27	10	50 "	

Consignees Per Rail Road.			
GREENSBORO' STATION, October 29.			
Thomas Graham, A. C. Morrow & Co., Rankin, & McLean, C. N. McCaskey, Gilmer & Hendrix, W. C. Porter, Graham & Dunn, R. G. Lindsay, W. A. Cunningham, W. A. Clark, M. Rony, F. M. Walker, T. J. Patrick, G. Albright, D. H. Spencer, Miss Rhine, Mr. Yates, Uman, Khon & Co., Ogburn, Cole & Albright, Simmons, P. P. Weir, S. Hopkins, J. Stone, J. F. Garrett, J. W. Hatt, S. N. Thompson, R. Sterling, R. H. Seales, O. J. Brent, N. Hatt, G. A. Deary, E. W. Ogburn, W. H. Brittain, W. A. Catesell, John Deany.			

NORFOLK MARKET, Oct. 27.			
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]			
BACON, 15 a 16	FLLOUR, 2.00 a		
Hams, 15 a 16	Flour, 7.25 a		
Hog round, 13 a 14	Superfine, 7 a		
Western Sides, 11 a	Extra, 8 a		
	Family, 9 a		
Shoulders, 10 a	HAY, 80 a		
BEANS—	Cargo, 80 a		
White, 1.50 a 1.75	OATS, 37 a 40		
B. E. PEAS, 1.10 a	SALT, 1.60 a 1.70		
BUCKWHEAT—	Ground Al, 1.12 a 20		
Bag, 94 a	Blow, 1.60 a 20		
BUTTER, 20 a 25	SUGAR, 11 a 12		
CORN, 1.25 a	Refined, 11 a 12		
Do No 1 & 2, 14 a 15	Crushed, 13 1/4 a		
DRIED APPLES—	W. India, 13 1/4 a 11 1/2		
per bushel, 28 lbs, 1.25 a	SHRUBS, 7.00 a		
Peaches, peeled, 20 a 25	Heart, 12 in		
Do 40 lbs, 3.25 a 3.50	Vanilla, 7.00 a		
BEESWAX, 23 a 24	Sap, 4.00 a 5.00		
COTTON, 10 a 10 1/2	WHISKY, 26 a 28		
CORN—	LIME, 21.50 a 22.00		
White, 62 a	Candles, 95 a		
Mixed, 61 a	WHEAT, 1.40 a 1.45		
Yellow, 62 a 63	Red, 1.40 a 1.45		
COFFEE—	White, 1.47 a 1.50		
Rio, 11 a 12	STAVES, 82.00 a		
Laguaira, 12 1/2 a	R. O. Mid, 47.00 a		
CANDLES—	H. O. Mid, 47.00 a		
Adamantine, 25 a 29	" " Heading, 60.00 a		
Soy, 41 a	POPK, 21.50 a 22.00		
Brown, 41 a 8			
Yellow, 41 a 8			
GUANO—			
Peruvian, sales, 58.00 a			
per ton, 58.00 a			

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 28.			
BACON, 14 a 15	NAILS, 5 a		
Do, hog round, 13 1/2 a 14	TURBENTINE, 1.25 a 1.50		
Western Sides, 13 a	Virgin dip, 1.50 a		
Shoulders, 13 a	Hard, 1.55 a		
Hams, 13 a	TAR, 1.60 a		
LARD, N. C., 23 a 25	ROBIN, 2.87 a 3.00		
BUTTER, 20 a 23	No. 1, 2.87 a 3.00		
BEESWAX, 23 a 24	Common, 1.10 a		
CANDLES—	Turpentine, 30 a		
Adamantine, 20 a 23	POTATOES, 10 a		
Sperm, 45 a 50	Bols, 10 a		
CORN, 1.25 a	SHRUBS, 7.00 a		
COFFEE—	SALT, 41 a		
Rio, 12 1/2 a 12	Alum, 50 a		
Laguaira, 13 1/2 a	Sack, 1.20 a 1.25		
N. C. SHEETINGS, 7 1/2 a	SUGAR, 11 a 11 1/2		
YARN, 17 a 17 1/2	Clarified, 11 a 11 1/2		
FEATHERS, 45 a 50	P. R. R., 9 1/2 a 10		
FLLOUR, 7.00 a 7.25	DRIED APPLES, 1.25 a 1.50		
Superfine, 7.00 a 7.25	Peel, 1.25 a 1.50		
Extra, 7.50 a	Unpeel, 2 a		
Family, 7.00 a	BRANDY, 70 a 75		
Serried, 6.50 a 6.75	Apple, 50 a 60		
HAY, N. C., 90 a 100	PAKE, 1.25 a 1.35		
MOLASSES—	COTTON, 11 a		
Cuba, 41 a 45	OATS, 38 a		
MACKEREL—	WHEAT, 1.35 a 1.57 1/2		
No. 10, 10 a	Red, 1.35 a 1.57 1/2		
No. 6, 6.50 a	White, 1.45 a		
POPK, 23 a 24			
GUANO—			
Peruvian, 1 ton, 62.00 a			
5 tons, 60.00 a			
60.00 a			

COFFEE—	SALT—
Rio, 12 1/2 a 12	Alum, 50 a
Laguaira, 12 1/2 a 14	Sack, 1.20 a 1.25
N. C. SHEETINGS,	SUGAR—
Tia 8	Clarified, 11 a 11 1/2
YARN, 17 1/2 a 17 1/2	" " 9 1/2 a 10
FEATHERS, 45 a 50	DRIED APPLES—
FLOUR—	pr bas, 3 a
Superfine, 7.00 a 7.25	Peel'd penches, 5 a
Fine, 7.00 a	Unpeel'd, 2 a
Family, 7.50 a 8.00	BRADY—
Scratched, 6.50 a 6.75	Peach, 70 a 75
HAY—	Apple, 50 a 60
N. C., 90 a 1.00	LIME, 1.25 a 1.35
MOLASSES—	COTTON, 11 1/2 a
Cuba, 44 a 45	OATS, 38 a
MACKEREL—	WHEAT—
No. 1, 12 1/2 a 13	" " 1.25 a 1.35

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

WM. H. HUNTER ESQ.

We had the pleasure last week to welcome to our Sanctum, Mr. Hunter, Editorial correspondent of the Times. During his short sojourn among us, he favored our town with three lectures on the subjects of Temperance and Sunday Schools. His first lecture was delivered in the Temperance Hall on Saturday night, and being an impromptu gathering, but few were privileged to be present.

On the Sabbath, the two Sunday Schools assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock and listened to a lecture addressed especially to the young. And at night the two congregations united in the Methodist church, when Mr. Hunter delivered a lecture to parents.

Though Mr. Hunter has been connected with us for some time as Editorial Correspondent, yet it is the first we have ever had the pleasure to listen to one of his lectures. And we hope the public will pardon us, if we speak complimentary of one thus connected with us. His lectures have met with universal praise from our people, as far as we have been able to learn; and an intelligent and discriminating audience could not do otherwise.

We are informed by Mr. Hunter, that he has been through most of the Northern States lecturing on Sabbath Schools, and that he makes it a part of his religion to lecture on some subject pertaining to the good of the public, in all his business travels, whenever a door is opened. He is now on his way South as Commercial Agent for a first class House in Philadelphia, and being a true hearted Southerner, we bespeak for him the courtesy of Southern Merchants, and also a cordial reception among the Editorial Fraternity.

SALISBURY.

Though within two hours ride, we took the first opportunity last week of thoroughly reconnoitering the town of Salisbury. The number of Old houses and the condition of the streets give the town an ancient appearance, but a spirit of improvement is beginning to show itself at every corner. The business operations of the place really astonished us. Besides the large number of stores and other establishments common in most towns, there are three large manufactories all run by steam. We made it convenient to pass through two of these and our heart beat time with the running gear and buzzing wheels. To stand on some central point and view the smoke rising from the puffing engines of the Foundry, the Cotton Factory and the Planing Machine really looked like doing something; and true to human nature, we could not help envying Salisbury her men of energy and business spirit. She is destined to rise and make her mark on the commercial record of the state. The site of the old Court House has been graded and the streets paved with gravel and small stones. We were conducted through the new Court House, by far the most beautiful and best arranged of any Court House we ever saw. Our committee would do well to pay it a visit before erecting one for Guilford.

The kindness of the people surpassed any thing we ever experienced in the way of free and hospitable entertainment. We hope their example will be emulated at succeeding Conventions; With this exception; the delegates would be pleased to see the citizens turn out and witness their deliberations, hearing what the learned visitors may have to say and encouraging the cause with their presence. On account of this neglect in the citizens of Salisbury our eyes were not permitted to feast on many fair faces, a privilege most agreeable and none the less prized for its oft repetitions.

We hope the Editorial Fraternity will pardon us for not dropping into their Sanctum. We were in the Convention day and night, crowded to the teeth with work.

A STRANGE SPECULATION.—The dentists of London and Paris are receiving thousands of teeth from the battle-fields of the Crimea. Those taken from the jaws of dead Englishmen bear the highest price. This is a ridiculous but terrible commentary upon "glorious war."

State Educational Convention.

We had the pleasure of meeting with this body last week in the town of Salisbury. Notwithstanding the many good wishes expressed by every friend of education in North Carolina, that this Convention the first ever attempted in the State, should prove successful, we were all agreeably surprised to meet with so many from every section of the State, and representing not only our Common Schools, but nearly every College and Academy in North Carolina. It was a great success and the impetus given the cause of Education is beyond calculation. A happier meeting, we presume, scarcely ever convened, but having formed a permanent association, we hope its annual sittings may be looked forward to, with the greatest interest and that the gatherings may be equally pleasant and profitable.

Below we give the proceedings in a condensed form, in advance of their regular publication, but containing every point of interest. Twenty-nine Counties were represented with one hundred and twenty-five delegates as follows:

DELEGATES.

ALBANY.—D. W. Forbis, D. Nevins.
ALEXANDER.—J. H. Foote, D. H. Edwards.
ALAMANCE.—Dr. E. F. Watson, Dr. S. L. Holt.
BEAUFORT.—S. H. Wiley.
CABARET.—R. R. Brown, A. E. Harkey, W. L. Barrier, R. W. White, J. Cannon, R. A. Barrier, P. A. Barrier, Rev. P. J. Penick, Rev. D. A. Penick, W. Gerhardt, Col. D. Coleman.
CALDWELL.—J. T. Shell.
CATHAM.—J. H. Farrar.
DAVISON.—J. Shelton, Miss E. Morphis, A. Hargrave, P. E. Zink.
HARRIS.—D. S. Richardson.
FRANKLIN.—Rev. T. M. Jones, R. Sterling, J. D. Campbell, H. R. Forbis, N. P. Rankin, E. W. Ogburn, Rev. J. J. Smyth, C. C. Cole, Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. E. W. Caruthers, W. D. Trotter, Rev. D. B. Branton, H. F. Stuart, Miss L. E. Stalker, Miss M. A. Stalker, Dr. D. P. Gregg, Miss Fannie Ogburn, Miss Amanda Lee.
GASTON.—W. J. Alexander.
HERFORD.—W. B. Carr.
IREDELL.—M. Campbell, D. Ramsay, J. F. Davidson, Rev. B. Clegg, S. Lander, Dr. Hugh Kelly.
MCKENNA.—M. D. Johnson, E. Nye, Hutchison, Rev. E. F. Rockwell.
MCDOWELL.—D. C. Ramsour.
NEW HANOVER.—Rev. D. T. Towles, J. Thames.
ORANGE.—Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D.
PASQUOTANK.—Jno. Williams.
ROWAN.—H. C. Jones, Rev. J. C. Averett, J. A. Bradshaw, D. A. Davis, A. Henderson, J. D. Austin, B. Sumner, Rev. J. H. Parker, H. L. Roberts, J. A. Boyden, J. B. Grotter, J. F. McKelvie, Rev. B. L. Beall, A. F. Owens, J. C. Carver, Rev. J. Rankin, Rev. A. Baker, Dr. W. F. Farnor, J. S. Myers, W. Murdoch, J. J. Bruner, S. W. James, J. F. Bell, Jr., Rev. R. G. Barrett, F. E. Shober.
RANDOLPH.—Rev. B. Craven, R. E. Blair, L. R. Wright, W. W. Flood, G. L. Hearn, R. D. Best, F. C. Frazer, J. S. Midyett, R. H. Brown, C. M. Andrews, F. Frazer, J. H. Robbins, J. Ashworth, R. S. Small, J. S. Brown, D. Boykin, W. Clark, Miss M. L. Coltrane.
ROCKINGHAM.—D. K. Sinclair, J. S. Thompson, H. J. McNeill.
SPERRY.—H. A. Gwyn.
SAMSON.—R. W. Millard, A. Johnson, L. C. Graves, C. Lee.
USK.—M. W. Cruthers, S. H. Walke, M. G. Stegall, A. S. Hamilton, T. W. Jones, A. T. Marsh.
WILKES.—Rev. A. A. Scroggs, A. A. Hall.
WARREN.—Rev. N. Z. Graves, W. H. Bass, WATKINS.—J. O. Elliott.
WAKE.—W. R. Truitt, G. W. Brooks.
YADKIN.—Rev. W. L. Van Eaton.

The Convention was held in the Presbyterian Church, the first meeting being Tuesday night. After the object of the meeting was explained by C. H. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, a committee was appointed and reported the following permanent officers:

President—Rev. J. T. Wheat D. D.

Chapel Hill.

Vice President—E. W. Ogburn Greensboro.

Treasurer—Prof. W. B. Carr, Murfreesboro.

Secretaries—{ R. H. Brown, Asheboro. }

{ C. C. Cole, Greensboro. }

After the appointment of Committees on several important subjects, and a few short addresses, the convention adjourned.

The Convention assembled again at nine o'clock, Wednesday morning.

The Superintendent of Common Schools reported that he had secured the following gentlemen to write on the subjects allotted:

1. On the best method of uniting Teachers in Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, and the friends of education in North Carolina, in systematic efforts to advance the general cause in the State: Prof. Owen, of Wake Forest and Dr. Waddell of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum.

2. On the best method of increasing the number and efficiency of Common School Teachers: Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro, L. F. Siler, Macon.

3. On the best method of communicating instruction: Pres. Craven, Normal College, and S. H. Wiley, Washington.

4. On the best method of governing in School: Prof. Richardson, Franklin and Rev. W. L. Van Eaton, Jonesville.

5. On School Architecture: Dr. Caruthers, Greensboro, and Victor Barringer, Concord.

Of these were read by Messrs. C. H. Wiley, Richardson, Van Eaton, Craven, S. H. Wiley and Dr. Caruthers, and in the absence of Dr. Waddell, his Essay was read by Rev. T. M. Jones, Greensboro.

President Craven submitted the following resolution, which after some debate, was laid on the table for the present.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare, publish and distribute a

State Catalogue of the Colleges, High Schools, and Academies. Said Catalogue to exhibit the names of the instructors, the addresses, the prices and the means of approach, and that one of said Catalogues be sent to each of the Common School districts, and each instructor in the State.

In the Afternoon Session, D. A. Davis of Salisbury, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by the convention and committee appointed.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to memorialize the Legislature at its next Session to pass a law authorizing the establishment of a Normal School in each Congressional or Judicial District in the State, and that said committee be directed to prepare a Bill, providing for the payment of the Teachers and government of such schools.

A committee appointed to draft a Constitution for the permanent organization of an Educational Association, made the following report:

Resolved, That this Convention form itself into a permanent Society for the advancement of General Education, and that it be called the Educational Association of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association, for the present, consist of an Executive Committee of five, who shall hold their office until the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That this Association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association, and report the same at the next annual meeting of this body.

Resolved, That all efforts and teachers in schools, and all persons interested in the cause of General Education, be invited to attend as delegates at the next annual meeting of this Association.

The committee recommended in the above, consist of the following:

C. H. WILEY, Executive Committee.

W. N. H. SMITH, J. H. FOOTE, E. W. OGBURN, J. T. WHEAT.

C. H. WILEY, J. T. WHEAT, J. J. SMYTH, T. M. JONES, R. STERLING, B. SUMNER, W. R. CARVER, J. H. FOOTE, H. SENNER.

The convention assembled again at night.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee appointed on C. H. Wiley's address:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention fully impressed with the importance of the Common School System of North Carolina, will use their active exertions as professors in Colleges, and as teachers, as officers of the system, and as citizens of the State, to promote its further usefulness and efficiency.

Resolved, That the cause of education in the College, the Academy and the Common School, is one cause, and while we contemplate with becoming pride and pleasure the rapid advance of this cause, in all its departments, in our beloved State, we earnestly invoke the entire cooperation of all classes of its citizens, believing that it has paramount claims upon the time, exertions and means of all who take an interest in the moral, social, and industrial progress of the people.

Resolved, That as a means of uniting the efforts of all the laborers in this field, as well as of enforcing the dignity and respect due to their calling, and also of increasing the efficiency of Common School Teachers, and of disseminating proper information among the people, we earnestly recommend and will assist in the formation of a State Educational Association, with affiliated district and county societies, that every part of the State may be pervaded with their influences.

J. D. CAMPBELL, G. W. BROOKS, J. J. SMYTH.

Dr. Hutchinson offered the following resolution, which after some debate, was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to require Common School Teachers to be competent to teach Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar.

Much of the time was consumed in debate and the convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

The resolution of Dr. Hutchinson was taken up and thoroughly debated, in which a large number of the delegates participated. The laws and regulations of the Common School system were read and a unanimous vote of the house declared that no further legislation was needed at present on this subject. The convention then adjourned until evening.

The committee appointed on the Essays delivered this morning on the best methods of teaching, beg leave to report.

That the general principles advanced in these essays are based upon a correct and extensive knowledge of the human mind in its formative period of life, and that the specified recommendations are eminently judicious, and are evidently the results of not only very close observation, but of successful experiment, and your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a successful teacher must be able and willing to make all subjects even the most elementary attractive to the pupils.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend a constant use of the black board for the purpose of illustrating even the rudimentary branches of education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. J. SMYTH, T. M. JONES, D. CLEGG, Com.

The following resolution was offered by Prof. Sterling and adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That the gentlemen who have read essays before this Convention, be requested to place a copy of their addresses with the Executive Committee to be deposited in the archives of the Association, and that said committee be authorized to publish such portions of the same as they may think proper.

The committee on Dr. Waddell's Essay, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Essay of Dr. Waddell, on the best method of uniting teachers in Colleges, Academies, and other Schools, and friends of general education in systematic efforts to promote the cause—have considered the same, and recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Essay written on a subject of deep interest and making important suggestions, be placed in the hands of the Committee appointed to form a Constitution for a State Educational Association.

T. M. JONES, M. W. CRUTHERS, R. STERLING, Com.

The following report was then read by committee on the Essays of Messrs. Richardson and Van Eaton:

The Committee to whom was referred the essays of Prof. Richardson and Van Eaton, on the best method of School Government, report that they have considered the same, and recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject is one of paramount importance to every teacher, as well as of deep interest to parents of pupils and masters of schools, and that the suggestions and recommendations of the essayists are worthy of the most serious consideration of this Convention, commended by their intrinsic importance as by the able entertaining manner in which they are presented.

C. H. WILEY, Prof. WILLIAMS, DR. GREGG, Com.

The manuscript of a Southern Spelling Book by R. H. Brown of Asheboro, was submitted to a committee appointed by this convention for examination. The following is their report:

Your committee have partially examined the manuscript submitted by Mr. R. H. Brown, and have noticed the following points as somewhat characteristic of the work. Mr. Brown sets forth a complete system of notation founded upon Webster and Worcester, and in Orthography he has followed the same authors. Rules are then given for the pronunciation of every vowel in all their combinations; under each rule, the author gives every monosyllable in the language, pronounced by that rule, and under this, he gives all the exceptions. The words of more than one syllable are classified by the ending with rules for accent and reference to preceding rules for pronunciation. Every vowel in the book, except those which are silent, is so marked as to indicate the sound.

As far as we have examined, we are pleased with Mr. Brown's notation, arrangement and plan generally; he exhibits great industry, and is to be highly commended for his enterprise.

We think, upon mature examination, his book will be found preferable to any other now in use.

But thinking Mr. Brown's book very likely to be of great usefulness and extent, we respectfully suggest that this committee be allowed more time for examination and suggestion, and that we furnish Mr. Brown a statement of our opinion.

B. CRIVEN, C. H. WILEY, R. STERLING, N. Z. GRAVES, D. S. RICHARDSON, S. H. WILEY, B. SENNER, J. H. FOOTE, Com.

R. H. Brown submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to H. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, for his attendance at this Convention, for his labors touching the calling of this Convention, and for his full and satisfactory reports and explanations on the present condition of the Common Schools of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we feel it to be our duty to express the opinion, that he has discharged his official duties with a fidelity that commands our hearty approbation, and that we believe his untiring labors have greatly promoted the cause of Common School education.

Resolved, That we consider a Superintendent of Common Schools necessary to give efficiency to the Common School System, and that we recommend the next Legislature of N. C., to continue the office.

The committee on Dr. Caruthers' Essay submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the Essay of Rev. E. W. Caruthers D. D. on School Architecture report that they consider the subject one of practical importance, and recommend the passage of the following resolution.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all the officers of Common Schools, and also to those interested in Colleges and Academies, a more general attention to the important influences exerted by the location, construction and furnishing of School houses of every grade, on the health, morals, and mental development of pupils.

JESSE RANKIN, J. G. ELLIOT, S. WALKUP, Com.

Prof. Carr of Murfreesboro, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Ex. Com. be instructed to procure suitable gentlemen to read essays at the next annual meeting of this Association, on the following subjects: viz: The best method of teaching Orthography, Writing, Reading, Geography, English Grammar and such other subjects as they may deem proper; and also to recommend the best and most appropriate text books on these respective subjects.

C. H. Wiley offered the following complimentary resolutions:

Resolved, That the, of thanks this Convention be tendered to the Presidents of the R.

aleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington and Walden and the North Carolina Rail Roads, for passing delegates to this Convention over their respective roads at half their usual rates—and that the Secretaries be instructed to have this resolutions published in the papers of Salisbury, Raleigh and Wilmington.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be hereby tendered to the citizens of Salisbury for their hospitality—and that D. A. Davis, Esq., be instructed to have this resolution published in the papers of this place.

After some debate, the convention decided to continue in session another day.

The number of delegates present on Friday morning was not so great as previously, the reports and addresses of the preceding meetings seemed to have aroused a double degree of zeal in those still remaining. The speeches were, therefore, more animated and perhaps more profitable and interesting. Benj. Sumner, of Rowan, submitted the following resolution, followed by an address which we publish by request of the convention and for its own intrinsic merits:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, we ought to have in our State an institution upon the plan (as near as circumstances will permit or occasion may require) of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Our Superintendent of Common Schools, in his last report has estimated the number of Schools—246, Academies, and Common Schools—in this State at 3,814.

Of all this number, there is not, as far as I know, a single one which ever professes to give any instruction in military Science—not one in which so much as the first rudiments of military tactics are imparted. And yet who can doubt that the diffusion of military knowledge, as an element of strength, is of the highest importance to a free people, who, to avoid the dangers of standing armies and to fortify the security of peace, have resorted to themselves the right of bearing arms; and that its possession would be of the utmost national and personal advantage, if, unfortunately the public peace should be disturbed? And are there any so wise as to know that such disturbance will never occur among us? If an emergency should arise to call forth any considerable portion of our militia to be embodied into an army, where is the person to whom the finger of public opinion would point as the man to take the command? In the late war with Mexico, when this State was called upon for only one regiment, I apprehend, the Governor had no more difficult and delicate task to perform during his administration, than to elect suitable field officers for that regiment out of that meagre materials which the state afforded.

I think, then, that it would be wise policy on the part of the State to establish an institution in which a portion of her young men might receive instruction in Infantry Tactics and Military Police, in the Science and Practice of Artillery and in Military Engineering; and when too they might learn the duty of obedience as well as the art of command. The information thus acquired would, in part at least, be gradually diffused throughout the State, and in process of time, our whole militia would become better officered, better drilled, and better prepared for active service than they now are, or are likely to be, under the present order of things. "But a system comprehending Military instruction, merely as an accessory to education, is found to promote personal objects by no means unimportant; such as the establishment of a firm, graceful and manly carriage, by daily drill; of personal neatness, economy, equality, and a just appreciation of others upon merit only, by uniform dress; of a more perfect physical development and proportionate mental vigor, by healthful exercise; of good habits, method, promptness and subordination, and hence increased application to study, by military organization." All these are to be achieved by superadding to the Literary and Scientific course military instruction at hours usually lost, or worse, on the voluntary system.

Our Colleges and other High Schools usually proceed upon the old plan of preparing their students for the learned professions, that is, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. But there are other pursuits beginning to be considered respectable—which are now drawing to them no inconsiderable portion of the genius, talents, and energy of the present age; such as Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mining, Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Mechanism. To provide for the wants of those who may desire to engage in any of these, we need an institution in which, besides a sound English education, there may be obtained a thoroughly knowledge of those Sciences which more immediately pertain to such pursuits.

An institution combining the two systems and under military government and confer great benefit upon the State, and such a one the State ought to have. Virginia has her Military Institutions—a purely State institution—and its graduates are filling important positions in our own State Works, which, if we had had an institution to prepare them for it, might have been supplied by our own citizens. There are military schools also in Maryland, in Tennessee, in South Carolina, in Georgia, and perhaps other Southern States. Let North Carolina too establish such an institution,

accessible to her sons. Let a certain number of young men of good moral character, of respectable natural abilities, and of suitable age, be selected from the different parts of the State to enjoy the advantages of the institution without immediate payment; and let these, when they have completed the course at the institution, be required to teach for some specified time in the common schools of the State, and to refund to the institution, when they become able, the expenses of their education there. In this way, a great boon would be conferred upon a number of meritorious young men, and through them upon the Common Schools of the State, and ultimately upon the State at large.

To show the advantages of this system, I need only point to the wonderful success of the military Academy at West Point. Its graduates occupy a pre-eminence which those of no other institution in the land can lay claim to. Every Cadet graduated at that academy, could, on the day of his graduation, if he desired it, obtain honorable employment in some civil station, with not merely a liberal, but even a high salary. Their services are sought for in the educational institutions of the States, in works of internal improvement in the same, and in various other employments requiring energy, a disciplined mind, and Scientific skill and knowledge. I do not mean to say, nor do I believe, that this pre-eminence is due to the superior knowledge, higher order of talents, or greater faithfulness of the instructors of West Point. I believe there are in the State Institutions gentlemen of as great abilities, as high endowments, and as much fidelity to their trusts as at West Point. But I ascribe the difference of results to the difference of systems.

It is a sad truth that our State has not furnished its quota to the cause of literature, Science and art—may, its contribution be not adequate to supply the home demand. Our Colleges and Academies have been dependent on other States for teachers—formerly however, to a much greater extent than now; our works of internal improvement have, almost all, been constructed under the supervision of Engineers from abroad; our principal edifices have been planned and built by foreign Architects; our factories and workshops have generally been under the management of Northern artisans. Quousque patiatur hoc opprobrium?

The resolution elicited remarks from quite a number and was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Richardson:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it important to the interest of the State Educational Society that it have an organ devoted to the interests of general education.

Secondly, That a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Wiley upon the expediency and practicability of having the quarterly Common School Journal converted into a Monthly and if they shall find the same practicable that they take immediate measures to do so.

According to the above recommendation, Messrs Richardson, Carr and Brooks were appointed.

Mr. Richardson also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the attention of the Teachers of N. C. to the claims of the State Educational Association—that we solicit the co-operation of the Professors in our Colleges, and of the Principal and Subordinate Teachers in our incorporated and private Academies and Common Schools in the important work of elevating the profession of teaching, and thus by improving the condition of our Schools—that we regard the Annual or Semi-Annual meetings of the State Association as an important means of strengthening the bonds of professional friendship and of awakening professional enthusiasm.

By motion, the President was unanimously requested to deliver an address at the opening of the next session, on any subject he may select.

The present officers of the convention were requested to act until others were appointed.

The following Resolution was moved by Rev. J. J. Smyth, and was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be referred to a committee consisting of the Sup. of Common Schools and the Secretaries of the Convention with instructions to have published, in such a manner as they may judge best adapted to give them the speediest and widest circulation in the State.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Executive committee.

Owing to the great length of these proceedings, we have necessarily confined ourselves to statement. Various topics may come up in after numbers of the Times for discussion.

COMMITTED—The case of murder noticed last week underwent an examination before Judge Person, it being the week of our Superior Court.

The Judge pronounced the evidence against J. R. S. Chipman, of such a character as not to admit of bail, he was, therefore, committed to Jail to await his trial. The name of the murdered young lady was Martha Penick.

There are three hundred and fifty new publishers in the United States, two thousand booksellers, fifteen thousand printers, and three thousand five hundred bookbinders.

JUDGE O'NEILL.

Among the distinguished Jurists of the United States, we know of none more pure than the Hon. J. B. O'Neill of South Carolina. We have a personal acquaintance with him, and once had the honor of being associated with him with the press. Being always conscientiously just in his views on all subjects, acting on the sentiment expressed by Henry Clay, that "He would rather be right than President," he sometimes clashed with the "popular side" and thus oftentimes heaped upon himself the abuse of the populace. But however wrong public sentiment may sometimes go, Time is an infallible remedy, and the man of Justice will meet with his reward. Thus it is with Judge O'Neill. And it affords us a pleasure to copy the following extracts from leading South Carolina Journals. The first from the Columbia Times.

We may say with truth, and without undue assumption, we trust, that we have been permitted to know Judge O'Neill as few have known him, and we declare with all sincerity that we have never known a man of more purity or singleness of purpose, or one who was more utterly devoid of all sinister or selfish principles of action. His imputed errors show this, for they have never been on the popular side. How, then, any one can find it in his heart, to speak deliberately, in terms of disparagement or of disrespect, of his pure and venerable patriot and upright judge, is more than we can conceive or account for. We are persuaded that such could only have occurred in moments of excitement or irritation, when the best of us may be betrayed into acts of injustice even to the worst, but it is the characteristic of an honorable nature to hasten to make amends so soon as it is made sensible of having inflicted a wrong. But we now copy from the Advertiser. How exceedingly grateful it is to see such comments, and from such a source!

THE COURT & JUDGE O'NEILL.

Our Court of Common Pleas progresses with unusual dispatch. Judge O'Neill seems resolved to clear the docket if possible. His energy and ability increase with his grey hairs, and evidence him one of the first Judicial Officers of his day. His Honor was born for the Law, and would have adorned any bench in any country. Now sixty-three years of age, he is still untiring in the discharge of his onerous duties and more than ever faithful to the almost unending duties of an enlightened judgment. A true public servant, South Carolina has never had. He has won, and wears with veteran propriety, the highest honors of his calling. When we look upon its venerable mien and frosted locks, it is with regret that we remember any lightness of comment heretofore made upon his character and course by the press of his State. May he be spared many years, still further to enstamp his usefulness upon the legal annals of South Carolina!

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday, Oct. 14th inst., by N. M. Gardner, Esq., H. M. DAVIS and ELIZABETH POTTER.

In this County on Tuesday 29th inst., by W. S. Gilmer, Esq., MR. JOSEPH F. FIELD and MISS ELEANOR F. REESE, all of Guilford.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. PICKARD & MISS TINSLEY, having engaged in the Millinery and Mantle-making business, are receiving a full assortment of

Bonnets, French Flowers, Trimming, &c.

They are now ready to serve the public, and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor them with a call. They flatter themselves that they can and will give satisfaction to all.

Orders from a distance will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Room No. 2, in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's Store, on West Market street.

October 20, 1856. (1411)

Old Bonnets Made New!

MRS. LUCRETIA SALLIE, having settled in Greensboro, where she expects to carry on Bleaching, Cutting, and Staying Bonnets, flatters herself from her long experience in the business, that she can give satisfaction to all who may give her a call. She can make the most ill-shaped Bonnet look as bright as if new.

All work sent from a distance shall be promptly attended to. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction.

Call in the corner of the house in the rear of Messrs. J. & F. GARRETT'S STORE. (1412)

FURS WANTED.

100,000 SKINS wanted, consisting of Fox, Coon, Otter, mink, Wild Cat, Tom Cat, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, &c., &c., for which we will pay the highest market price in CASH.

N. E. Corner Market & Davis streets. RANKIN & McLEAN. (1413)

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against creating my wife, FRANCES ANDERSON, on my account, as

Original Poetry.

TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

FOR THE TIMES.
BY E. G. STAPLES.

I know that thou art happy,
By the bright smiling eye;
That no clouds doth rise to darken
Hope's ever radiant sky;
But should the wild flowers fading,
Drop loosely from their stem;
Turn in love thy thoughts to God—
He'll ne'er refuse to lend.

Bright and verdant is thy path,
In these thy days of youth;
And there's a clear illumined
By love, and joy, and truth;
A doubt as to the future,
Dwells not within thy breast—
The sea on which thou sail'st,
Hath now its tide at rest.

But oh! like dew at morning,
Which sparkles in the beam
Of old Sol's rich effulgence—
Evanishes life's dream.
And though the sky above thee,
Be ne'er so clear and bright,
Thy sun may sink enshrouded
In blackest shades of night.

Courtship.

Jennie sighed, and Robin squeezed her
Pretty little trembling hand,
Then with outstretched arms he seized her
Half reluctant form, and—
"Loose me!" he cried, clasped the tighter—
"Jennie, say, wilt thou be mine?"
Then her bright face grew much brighter,
And she whispered, "I am thine."
Then they clasped each other fondly,
Close together as two bricks,
And they kissed each other soundly,
And I left them in that fix.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

The report that a schoolmaster chastised
a boy with a rail road switch is doubted.

The man who changed his mind had to
give a little boot.

A correspondent wants to know if a
joke is good for anything after it is "crack-
ed."

At a political meeting in Portland, a
few days ago, a Sag Night orator mounted
a brandy cask, and opened his speech by
exclaiming, "GENTLEMEN, I STAND UPON
THE PLATFORM OF MY PARTY."

Too BAD.—A gentleman having been
asked on his return from a party the other
evening whether he had seen Miss A, a
young lady noted for her desolate stifle
of dress, replied that he had seen a good
deal of her.

A maiden lady, while in company one
evening, alluding to her youthful precoc-
iousness, among other things said that at
six months old she went alone.—A wag
present remarked, "Yes, madam, and you
have been alone ever since."

LOOKING AHEAD.—A very handsome
bride was observed to be in deep reflec-
tion on the wedding day. One of her
bridesmaids asked her the subject of her
meditation. "I was thinking," she replied,
"which of my old beaux I should marry in
case I should become a widow."

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—The
Charlotte (S. C.) Standard is responsible
for the statement that a wedding took
place last week, at the Court House in one
of the districts of that State, in which the
bride was one hundred and twenty, and the
bridegroom twelve years old. There
was present at the nuptial ceremony a son
of the bride older than the bridegroom's
father.

SHOW ME A DEMOCRAT AND I WILL
SHOW YOU A LIAR.—The Knickerbocker
Magazine tells the following "good one":

A tall green sort of a well dressed fellow,
walked into a Broadway saloon the other
day, where they were talking politics upon
a high key, and stretching himself up to
his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice:
"Where are the Democrats. Show me a
Democrat, gentlemen, and I'll show you
a liar!" In an instant a man stood before
the noisy inquirer, in a warlike attitude,
and exclaimed: "I am a Democrat, Sir!"
"You are?" "Well, just you step round the
corner with me, and I'll show you a fellow
who said I couldn't find a Democrat in the
ward!" "Ain't he a liar," I should like to
know!"

LOUDER.—A man lately went to the
Post-office, and putting his mouth close up
to the delivery box, cried out "Louder!"
The clerk supposing the man to be deaf,
and that he was making a request of him
to speak louder, so that he could hear,
asked him in a very loud tone the name of
the person for whom he wanted the letter.

"Louder!" cried the man.
"What name?" yelled the clerk.
"Louder!" again howled the man, who
now supposed the clerk to be deaf.
The clerk took a long breath, and with
all his might again belted out the same
question. "What name?" This was done
in so loud a tone that the echo seemed to
return from the far off hills.

The man started back in alarm, shout-
ing to the top of his lungs:
"Louder, sir! Louder! I told you Lou-
der! my name is nothing else!"

"Oh, ah! oh, ho!" said the clerk, "your
name is Louder, eh? Didn't think of
that: here's your letter, Mr. Louder, here's
your letter."

PUT THIS IN YOUR POCKET BOOKS.—
Young men who, to dress well, eat, well,
drink well, and ride well, run in debt for
these enjoyments, can apply this to them-
selves. Richelieu was a great Cardinal,
and Luther occasionally speaks the truth:
"You have outrun your fortune;
I blame you not, that you would be a beg-
gar—
Each to his taste! But I do charge you
sir,
That, being beggar'd, you would coin false
moneys
Out of the crucible called debt. To live
On means not yours—be brave in silks
and laces—
Gallant in steeds—splendid in banquets
—all
Not yours—angiven—unherited—unpaid
for.

This is to be a trickster, and to filch
Men's art and labor, which to them is
wealth,
Life, daily bread—quitting all scores with
"Friend
You're troublesome!" Why this—forgive
me—
Is what—when done with a less dainty
grace—
Plain folks call—theft!"

Many a man has ruined himself by look-
ing through the bottom of a tumbler.

How to get a good wife, take a smart
girl and go to the parish.

The Farmer.

What may be done with a poor
Orchard.

We condense from the experience of a
friend, whose whole statement would oc-
cupy more space than we can give. The
following may be relied on as entirely ac-
curate: Five years ago, he purchased an
orchard containing 23 trees. They had
never borne much, having been planted
but a few years. Their treatment had been
wonderful. Cows and horses had been
pastured in the orchard. More than one-
quarter of the trees had been bruised or
bent, so that it seemed that they must die.
The rest had been left unpruned, the
suckers were growing from their roots,
and scars where the bark had been torn
off by the horns of cattle, disfigured many
of them. The insects, too, had held car-
nival among them. Apple borers had pier-
ced their trunks; caterpillars had spun
their webs from year to year in their
branches; and ants, whose hills had multi-
plied around, were swarming on the trees
or fruit, during all the warm months.

Such was the condition of the trees.
When our friend considered the case, he
seriously thought of cutting them all down,
and beginning anew. But the entreaties
of his wife, who thought that some fruit
might be grown on some of the trees,
while a younger orchard would be coming
on, induced him to try what could be
done with these ragged, hopeless subjects.

His plan was a simple one. He turned
out all animals. He pruned the trees care-
fully, covering all the wounds with graft-
ing wax or shellac. He propped up the
trees that were bent almost to the ground,
and covered the large scars with cotton
cloth that had been spread with grafting
wax. He removed all the sprouts from
the roots, and kept them cut off as fast as
they reappeared. He battled the insects
as best he could. The borers he dug out
of the trees, with a knife. The caterpillars
he burned up, cutting off the limbs
where their nests were, and putting them
into the kitchen stove. The ants he
destroyed by pouring hot water after the
Monday's washing, into their hills. And
he destroyed the moss, and numberless
eggs, and grubs, by removing the rough
bark, on the trunks and limbs, and wash-
ing the trees generously with old soap.

He enriched the ground by spading under
manure mixed with lime, and a little salt.
This course he has kept up, as he thought
needful, every year since.

But what are the results? We will
state them.—Every tree has lived. The
most hopeless once have borne generously.
The trees have quadrupled the size of their
tops in the last five years. The orchard
attracts the attention of every passer-by.
All exclaim: "What fine apples you have
Mr. —!" The insects, above men-
tioned, have almost entirely disappeared.
Last year, (1855) these 23 trees bore be-
tween 100 and 150 bushels of apples, and
when this statement was made to us, more
than half of them was just blooming, as if
for another generous yield in 1856. Such
are the results thus far.

Our readers will not wonder that our
friend is greatly encouraged by his experi-
ment. He adds at the end, this applica-
tion: 1. Consult your wife before cutting
down your apple trees. 2. Take good
care of your trees if you have any. 3. Don't
be discouraged in view of some rather
hopeless prospects. 4. Take the Ohio
Farmer, for it was from this, (he says).

and from other less valuable papers, that
he gained the knowledge which enabled
him to save his orchard.—Ohio Farmer.

HORSE SHOES ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

A Philadelphia mechanic has construct-
ed a horseshoe in such a manner that it
requires no nails and can be put on by one
without the aid of a blacksmith. Attach-
ed to the shoe is a flange extending around
the hoof, and at the back of the shoe,
which lies over the frog of the horse's
foot, is a joint, held in its place by a screw,
which allows the shoe to open and close
so as to accommodate itself to the size of
the hoof. Between the hoof and the plate
is placed a layer of gutta percha, for the
purpose of preventing injury to the hoof
or leg of the horse by concussion, while
running over hard roads or streets. The
mechanism is very simple, and the cost
much below that of ordinary shoes.—Cot-
ton Plant.

THE HAMMER.—The hammer is the
universal emblem of mechanics. With it
he is alike forged the sword of contention
and the plowshare of peaceful agriculture.
In ancient warfare, the hammer was a
powerful weapon, independent of the place
which it formed. The hammer is the
wealth of nations. By it are forged the
ponderous engine and the tiny needle. It
is an instrument of the savage and the
civilized. Its merry clink points the
abode of industry: it is a domestic ditty,
presiding over the grandeur of the most
wealthy and ambitious, as well as humble
and impoverished.—Not a stick is shaped,
not a house is raised, a ship floats, or a
carriage rolls, a wheel spins, an engine
moves, a press speaks, a viol sings, a spade
delves, or a flag waves, without the ham-
mer, civilization would be unknown, and
the human species only as defenceless
brutes; but in skillful hands, directed by
wisdom, it is an instrument of power, of
greatness and of true glory.—Farmer &
Mechanic.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.



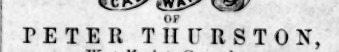
HARVEST.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat
Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best
qualities.
Seythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers
combined warranted to grind table meal.
Sinclair's Little Giant, all sizes.
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Leavell's improved Young Crushers.
America.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller
Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be
had at Manufacturers' prices, with freight
added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27-1/2 ft.) Raleigh, N. C.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC OCTAGON BURIAL CASES

Can always be found at the



PETER THURSTON,

West Market, Greensboro.

THESE CASES are extensively
used, and possess valuable advantages over
all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing
in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They
are made of the most imperishable materials,
also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust
or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we
have the gratifying reflection that the bodies
of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are
free from irruption of water or depredations of
vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be
kept, obtaining the necessity of hasty burials,
or if desired, transported to a distant land.
The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel
Webster, and many other distinguished per-
sons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind.
The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic
Coffin of beautiful form, finished in perfect re-
semblance of highly polished Rosewood, and
free from objections expressed by some con-
cerning the shape and appearance of the former
styles. 37-1/2 ft

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes
to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier
Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and
Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops;
Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bu-
reau an assortment of every price and qual-
ity; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with
spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands,
&c.

All made as good and sold as low as North-
ern work.

Exchanged for furniture.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statutes of Population, Pauperism, Crime,
Slavery, &c. With an enquiry into the true Character
of the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization
of Aliens, &c. BY JOHN P. SANDERSON.

Maryland State Lotteries for Oc-
tober 1856. R. FRANK & CO., Managers.
A magnificent Scheme for October 25th. Capital
Prize \$70,000 Dollars. CLASS 5.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, to be drawn Sat-
urday, Oct. 25th, in Baltimore, Maryland.

S C H E M E.	
1 prize of.....	\$70,000
1 ".....	35,000
1 ".....	10,000
10 prizes of.....	10,000
10 ".....	5,000
10 ".....	2,500
10 ".....	1,750
177 ".....	600
63 ".....	300
63 ".....	200
63 ".....	100
4,158 ".....	40
25,710 ".....	20

30,316 prizes, amounting to \$1,141,140.

Tickets \$20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eighths 2.50.

CERTIFICATES.....\$316 00

Of a package of 26 Whole, costs.....158 00

" 26 Halves, ".....79 00

" 26 Quarters, ".....39 50

" 26 Eighths, ".....19 75

A grand Scheme for Oct. 31st, on the Havana
Plan. Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md.
Extra Class 5, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md.,
Friday, Oct. 31st, 1856. Will be distributed
according to the following Splendid Scheme:
20,000 Numbers—1,000 Prizes! Prizes pay-
able in full without deduction.

S C H E M E.	
1 prize of.....	\$50,000
1 ".....	20,000
1 ".....	10,000
1 ".....	5,000
1 ".....	2,000
1 ".....	1,000
1 ".....	500
1 ".....	250
1 ".....	125
1 ".....	62 50
1 ".....	31 25
1 ".....	15 62
1 ".....	7 81
1 ".....	3 90
1 ".....	1 95
1 ".....	97 50
1 ".....	48 75
1 ".....	24 37
1 ".....	12 18
1 ".....	6 09
1 ".....	3 04
1 ".....	1 52
1 ".....	76 00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 of \$200 approx. to.....\$800 00

4 of.....100 ".....20,000

4 of.....50 ".....10,000

4 of.....40 ".....5,000

4 of.....30 ".....2,600

4 of.....25 ".....1,910

4 of.....20 ".....1,000

4 of.....10 ".....150

1,000 prizes.....\$132,600

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves 5; Quarters 2.50.

All orders for tickets or packages in any of
the Maryland Lotteries will receive prompt at-
tention, and the drawing made at all purchases
immediately after it is over.

Address T. H. HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 60 Fayette st., or Box No. 40,
(41-1/2 ft.) Baltimore, Maryland.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

(Authorized by the State of Alabama.)

TO be had for \$10! SOUTHERN MIL-
ITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY: Class J.
To be drawn in the city of Montgomery, Ala-
bama, in public, on THURSDAY, November 13,
1856, on the Plan of SINGLE NUMBERS!

SAMUEL SWAN, Manager.

30,000 Tickets only! Prizes amounting to
\$200,000 will be distributed according to
the following

UNRIVALED SCHEME!

1 Prize of.....\$50,000

1 ".....20,000

1 ".....10,000

1 ".....5,000

1 ".....2,000

1 ".....1,000

1 ".....500

1 ".....250

1 ".....125

1 ".....62 50

1 ".....31 25

1 ".....15 62

1 ".....7 81

1 ".....3 90

1 ".....1 95

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

1 ".....24 37

1 ".....12 18

1 ".....6 09

1 ".....3 04

1 ".....1 52

1 ".....76 00

1 ".....48 75

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